THE VISITORS SPORTFISHING SURVEY — 1985

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ABSTRACT

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The 1985 Visitors Sportfishing Survey obtained information about the sportfishing activities of visitors to B.C. There were 93,445 licensed visiting anglers in the 1985 licence year. The majority of visiting anglers came from Alberta and Washington state.

Visiting anglers fished an estimated total of 602,383 angler days and caught 313,800 salmon. At the same time, they made expenditures which had a considerable impact on the Canadian economy. Visitors' sportfishing expenditures totalled $72 million in 1985, and generated 2,320 direct and indirect person years of employment and $78 million worth of direct and indirect income impacts in British Columbia.

Visitor sportfishing has direct and indirect benefits for Canadians. The direct benefits consist of the fun and excitement that visiting Canadians receive from sportfishing, valued at $9.02 million, and the revenue from all visitors' licence sales, $.83 million. The indirect benefits of sportfishing consist of the net increase in national income generated by the sportfishing related expenditures of non-Canadian anglers. These amount to $15.72 million. Combining direct and indirect benefits, the total value to Canadians of non-resident sportfishing was $25.57 million in 1985.

RESUME

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L'enquête menée en 1985 auprès des pêcheurs sportifs non-résidants a fourni des données sur leurs activités en C.-B. Cette année-là, 93 445 pêcheurs à la ligne venant surtout de l'Alberta et de l'État de Washington étaient en possession d'un permis.

Pendant un total estimatif de 602 383 jours de pêche, les visiteurs ont capturé 313 800 saumons et ont effectué des dépenses qui ont beaucoup profité à l'économie canadienne. Au total, les dépenses liées à la pêche sportive s'élevaient à $72 millions en 1985 et elles ont procuré directement ou indirectement en C.-B. 2 320 années-personnes d'emplois et $78 millions de revenus.

La pêche sportive de non-résidants procure des avantages directs et indirects aux Canadiens. Les premiers se situent au niveau du vif plaisir que les visiteurs Canadiens tirent de la pêche sportive, dont la valeur est chiffrée à $9,02 millions auxquels s'ajoutent les $834 600 obtenus de la vente de permis. Les avantages indirects comprennent l'augmentation nette de revenu national engendrée par les dépenses des pêches sportifs étrangers qui s'élèvent à $15,72 millions. Pours les Canadiens, ces avantages directs et indirects ont totalisé $25,57 million en 1985.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Visitors Sportfishing Survey is part of a database which contains information on sportfishing in tidal waters of British Columbia. It complements the Tidal Sportfishing Diary Program, which provides data on the fishing activities of B.C. resident anglers. The questionnaire was sent out to a random sample of 2,334 licenced tidal anglers who reside in other provinces or territories in Canada or in the United States. Anglers were asked to provide information about trips to British Columbia that included fishing in tidal waters, including catch and effort data and information on trip expenditures (see Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire). There was a usable response rate of 66% for the 1985 questionnaire. The results of the survey and an analysis of the value of visitor sportfishing based on those results are reported here.

2. VISITING ANGLERS

2.1 The Tourist as Angler

Tourism is the third largest revenue generating industry, after forestry and mining, in British Columbia. It constitutes approximately 5% of the gross provincial product annually. During 1985, visitors made an estimated 6.82 million person-trips to the province. Almost half (3.19 million) of these visits were from other areas of Canada, 3.18 million were from the United States, and 0.45 million were from overseas. Of the 6.82 million visitors to the province, 93,445 or 1.4% purchased a tidal sportfishing licence.

2.2 Visiting Anglers

All anglers aged 16 and over require a licence to fish in B.C. tidal waters for any finfish. This has been a requirement since 1981.

Because the tidal water sport fishery is the sole responsibility of the federal government, non-residents are defined as non-Canadians. Non-Canadian anglers are charged higher fees than Canadians. Table 2.1 presents the current schedule of fees and the total number of licences sold in 1983/84, 1984/85 and 1985/86. In 1983 the licence year was switched to cover April 1 to March 31 in order to coincide with the freshwater licence year. All data in this report are for the 1985/86 licence year, however for ease of exposition data are described as 1985 data.

Table 2.1
B.C. TIDAL SPORTFISHING LICENCE SALES

	FEE	NUMBER SOLD IN 1983/84	NUMBER SOLD IN 1984/85	NUMBER SOLD IN 1985/86
Resident Annual	$ 5.00	245,672	241,728	258,817
Non-Resident Annual	20.00	17,901	19,900	22,203
Non-Resident 3-Day	10.00	12,991	15,386	16,548
Resident/Non-Resident 1-Day	3.50	23,112	31,559	35,320
TOTAL		299,676	308,573	332,888

Information from the licence sample provides some basic data on the origin of anglers. Visitors made up an estimated 28% of the licenced tidal anglers in B.C., with a total of 93,445 licences. This includes 22,420 resident annual licences held by visiting Canadians who are not residents of B.C. and 32,274 one-day licences sold to non-B.C. residents.

The overwhelming majority of out-of-province Canadian tidal anglers come from Alberta, and about half of American visiting anglers are from Washington state. The origin of visiting anglers is summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
ORIGIN OF VISITING ANGLERS IN 1985

AMERICAN

STATE OF RESIDENCE	% OF ALL AMERICAN VISITING ANGLERS
Washington	48.4
Oregon	8.5
California	19.8
Idaho	2.2
Other	21.1
TOTAL	100.0

CANADIAN

PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE	% OF ALL CANADIAN VISITING ANGLERS
Alberta	67.0
Saskatchewan	6.2
Manitoba	5.0
Ontario	16.8
Quebec	3.4
Yukon and NWT	.8
Maritimes	.8
TOTAL	100.0

The licence also provides information on the age and sex of visiting anglers. The age distribution of visiting anglers and B.C. resident anglers is shown in Table 2.3. Visiting anglers are older on average than resident anglers. In addition, 80% of visiting anglers are men.

Table 2.3
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF VISITING TIDAL ANGLERS
AND B.C. RESIDENT ANGLERS

AGES	VISITORS %	B.C. RESIDENTS %
16-25	7.4	13.3
26-35	17.7	26.6
36-45	24.4	24.0
46-55	20.7	16.6
56-65	16.6	12.2
65 and over	13.3	7.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Since anglers under 16 do not require a licence, they are not included in the above age distribution table. The survey indicates an estimated 29,000 anglers under 16 years of age visited B.C. in 1985.

2.3 Motivations and Perceptions of Visiting Anglers

Visiting anglers were asked about their reasons for coming to this province. The choices and their responses were as follows:

Table 2.4
ANGLERS REASONS FOR COMING TO B.C.

Fishing	49.2%
General Vacation	27.9%
Visiting Friends and Relatives	16.7%
Business	3.6%
Other	2.7%
TOTAL	100%

Fishing was cited as the main reason for coming to B.C. for 49% of the respondents. If there were no tidal sportfishing available in B.C., 47% of the respondents indicated that they would still have come to B.C., 15% would still have come but not stayed as long, and 38% would not have come at all.

Visiting anglers were also asked which species they preferred to catch. Table 2.5 indicates the percentage of respondents preferring each species. Because many respondents indicated more than one preferred species, the distribution of preferences is much more even than if they were asked to name their one most preferred species. In the 1984 Visitors survey, when asked the one most preferred species, 92 percent of respondents chose salmon. In this year's survey, salmon including chinook and coho, are the preferred species for 62.5 percent of visiting anglers.

Table 2.5
SPECIES PREFERENCE OF VISITING ANGLERS

Species	% preferring
Any Salmon	31.1
Chinook	21.4
Coho	9.8
Halibut	9.9
Lingcod	9.4
Crabs	6.2
Rockfish	4.4
Clams	4.4
Other	3.4
TOTAL	100.0%

Many visiting anglers are repeat visitors to B.C. In the 1983 Visitors survey 5% of the respondents indicated they had not made any trips to fish in

B.C. during the last 5 years. Forty-four percent of visiting anglers had visited B.C. to fish three or more times in the past five years. In order to narrow down this information somewhat, this year's survey asked respondents how many fishing trips they made to B.C. in the year before. An estimated 51.5% of the respondents had made one or more trips which included sportfishing the year before.

The majority (67%) of visiting anglers found out about tidal sportfishing in B.C. from friends or relatives. About 2% of respondents found out about sportfishing in B.C. from travel agents; 7% from magazine advertising; 5% from local advertising; and 19% from other sources including past visits, having lived in B.C., and sportfishing shows. This represents a slight change from previous years in that a higher percentage of visitors are learning about B.C. tidal sportfishing from travel agents and magazines (9% in 1985 as compared to 6% in 1984).

A number of visiting tidal anglers also fish in fresh water; 13% of respondents also purchased freshwater fishing licences. In addition, 70% of visiting anglers fish in their home province or state.

Anglers were asked to comment on their fishing experiences in B.C. tidal waters. Out of 170 comments on the fishing, 83 (49%) respondents indicated the fishing was good or excellent, 23 (13%) felt it was fair, and 64 (38%) said fishing was poor. These results are very similar to those obtained in last year's survey. In addition, many respondents made favourable comments about their visit in general, the area, and the residents of B.C. A summary of the comments is provided in Appendix B.

3. VISITOR FISHING ACTIVITY AND CATCH

The majority (80%) of anglers surveyed made one trip to B.C. in 1985, during which they fished in tidal waters. An estimated 13% made two trips, and 4% made three trips or more to the province during which they fished. The

average length of stay was 9.8 days. The average number of people in visiting parties was 4.0. It is interesting to note that 43% of respondents used the services of a fishing guide while sportfishing in B.C. tidal waters in 1985.

3.1 Distribution of Visitor Fishing Activity

Visiting licenced anglers fished a total of 602,383 angler-days in British Columbia in 1984. Visiting Canadians accounted for 158,251 angler days and non-Canadians 444,132 angler days.

Certain areas are exceedingly popular with visiting anglers. Table 3.1 shows the percentage of vistors' angler-days reported in each region and statistical area. A map of the Department of Fisheries statistical areas is included in the sample questionnaire in Appendix A.

The South Coast and Fraser region accounts for 80% of visitor angler-days and, in particular, the Campbell River area (statistical area 13) is very popular, accounting for 36.6% of visitor fishing activity. Other popular areas include the Qualicum and Comox areas (area 14), the north end of Vancouver Island (area 12), and Port Alberni (area 23).

3.2 Visiting Anglers Reported Catch

Visiting anglers participating in the survey were asked to report on their catch for the year. As in 1984, respondents were asked for party catch, which was then divided by the number of anglers in the party to arrive at individual catch. Table 3.2 shows estimated catch of each species by region.

Visitors caught a total of 313,800 salmon in the 1985 licence year, compared to 1,650,000 salmon caught by residents of B.C. (Bijsterveld and James, 1987), for a total estimated coastwide catch by licenced anglers of 1,963,000 salmon. For a more detailed discussion of the catch and effort estimates, see Bijsterveld and James, 1987.

Table 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF VISITOR FISHING ACTIVITY

Area	Angler-Days	% of Total Visitors' Angler-Days
North and Central Coast		
1	1,933	.3
2	11,624	1.9
3	2,608	.4
4	5,082	.8
5	1,837	.3
6	5,810	1.0
7	8,277	1.4
8	5,262	.8
9	8,829	1.5
10	1,617	.3
11	1,035	.2
130	225	-
Total	54,139	8.9
South Coast and Fraser		
12	56,054	9.3
13	220,193	36.6
14	53,190	8.8
15	27,123	4.5
16	11,063	1.8
17	41,005	6.8
18	38,330	6.4
19	11,202	1.9
20	9,905	1.6
28	672	.1
29	9,809	1.6
Total	478,546	79.4
West Coast Vancouver Island		
21	1,414	.2
22	785	.1
23	41,002	6.8
24	16,758	2.8
25	4,097	.7
26	3,157	.5
27	2,485	.4
Total	69,698	11.5

Table 3.2

1984/85 VISITORS SURVEY

CATCH[1] BY REGION

(thousands)

Species	North and Central Coast (1-11, 130)[2]	South Coast and Fraser (12-20,28,29)[2]	W. Coast Vancouver Is. (21-27)[2]	Total (1-29)[2]
Angler Days	54.1	478.5	69.7	602.3
Chinook	10.3	63.0	12.9	86.1
Coho	11.5	163.6	12.6	187.7
Other Salmon	5.9	28.6	5.5	40.0
Total Salmon	27.6	255.2	31.0	313.8
Trout	2.6	.3	0	2.9
Lingcod	3.1	31.2	7.8	42.1
Rockfish	5.3	28.7	12.7	46.7
Pacific Cod	1.2	4.3	.8	6.3
Halibut	3.2	1.0	3.0	7.2
Other Groundfish	.3	3.5	7.3	11.1
Other Fish	1.2	6.0	4.6	11.8
Crab	4.4	24.6	6.4	35.4
Shrimp/Prawns	3.4	11.2	0	14.6
Clams	.7	192.0	.9	193.6
Mussels	0	0	.3	.3
Abalone	.3	0	0	.3
Oysters	0	50.4	0	50.4
Other Shellfish	.6	.1	0	.7

1 Catch is reported as number of fish kept.
2 DFO statistical areas.

3.3 Catch Per Angler Day

Visiting anglers generally have a lower average catch per day than residents of British Columbia, however, those who purchase package deals and those whose specific purpose for coming to B.C. was to fish have higher than average catches per angler day. Comparisons of catch per angler day for chinook, coho, and total salmon are shown in Table 3.3. Catch per angler day for both residents and visitors was higher in 1985 than 1984, particularly for coho and pinks.

4. ECONOMIC VALUE OF RECREATIONAL FISHING BY VISITORS

In order to manage the fisheries resource in a manner that will yield the greatest benefits to Canadians, the net benefit or economic value derived from competing uses of the resource must be evaluated. Generally, resource use results in a product which is sold and therefore has a market price. With market prices it is possible to calculate the net economic gain from different resource uses and compare them on that basis. However, recreational fishing is not marketed or sold in the manner of other goods and services. Thus there is no market price or value attached to a unit of recreational fishing such as an angler day. This is not to say that recreational fishing has no value. What it does mean is that the value of recreational fishing must be derived from indirect evidence.

Two kinds of values, or benefits, accrue to society from recreational fishing activity; primary or direct benefits and secondary benefits. Primary benefits include the direct benefits (e.g. fun, excitement) that anglers receive from sportfishing. Where there is no charge for sportfishing, this direct benefit is captured by the angler. This unpaid-for benefit is relevant only when the anglers are among the people in whose interests the resource is being managed. In the case of tidal sportfishing, the resource is managed for all Canadians. The economic value of sportfishing must include the benefits derived by residents of Canada from sport fishing but exclude unpaid-for recreation enjoyment of non-residents. Another primary benefit from sportfishing is

Table 3.3

COMPARISONS OF CATCH PER ANGLER DAY OF SPECIES

	CHINOOK	COHO	TOTAL SALMON
Residents of B.C.	0.29	0.55	1.06
All Visitors	0.14	0.31	0.52
Visiting Canadians	0.16	0.35	0.58
. Those purchasing package deal	0.25	0.31	0.66
. Those not purchasing package	0.15	0.36	0.57
Visiting Non-Canadians	0.14	0.29	0.50
. Those purchasing package deal	0.22	0.27	0.58
. Those not purchasing package	0.12	0.30	0.48
Visiting Canadians	0.16	0.35	0.58
Main Reason: . Visiting	0.11	0.19	0.38
. Fishing	0.23	0.50	0.79
. Business	0.09	0.35	0.51
. General Vacation	0.11	0.23	0.40
. Other	0.05	0.30	0.40
Visiting Non-Canadians	0.14	0.29	0.50
Main Reason: . Visiting	0.11	0.26	0.47
. Fishing	0.19	0.39	0.68
. Business	0.26	0.36	0.67
. General Vacation	0.06	0.15	0.24
. Other	0.06	0.05	0.12

licence fees. To the extent that sportfishing benefits are paid for, the amount spent must be included as a primary benefit. Thus all licence fees are included as primary benefits.

The other category of benefits of recreational fishing, secondary benefits, refers to the economic gain Canadians derive from anglers' spending on goods and services associated with sportfishing. Secondary benefits are measured by estimating the total amount of spending generated by fishing activity, and subtracting from this the economic cost of providing those goods and services purchased, to yield a measure of net benefit. Expenditures which would still have been made in Canada in the absence of sportfishing opportunities are not counted as part of the secondary benefits of the sportfishery.

The following two sections give details on how both primary and secondary benefits from visitor sportfishing in B.C. tidal waters are calculated.

4.1 Primary Benefits of Visitor Recreational Fishing

The primary or direct benefit of recreational fishing by visiting Canadian anglers, over and above what they currently pay to go fishing, has been estimated to average $57.00 per angler day. An angler day is defined as any day during which an individual goes fishing regardless of the time spent fishing. This value is based on a 1984 survey of tidal waters anglers in four regions, Victoria Campbell River, the Sunshine Coast and Port Alberni (Cameron and James, 1986). Multiplying the value per angler day times the number of angler days enjoyed by visiting Canadian anglers results in a total annual value of $9.02 million.

The other aspect of primary benefits is licence fees. Table 4.1 details the types of licences sold to visiting anglers, the unit cost and total revenue derived. The total value of visitors licence fees in 1985 was $834,600.

Combining the two aspects of primary or direct value of visitor recreational fishing results in a total value of 9.85 million dollars.

Table 4.1

Licence Type	1985 Sales	Fee	Revenue
Resident Annual	22,420	$ 5.00	112,100
Non-Resident Annual	22,203	20.00	444,060
Non-Resident 3 day	16,548	10.00	165,480
One day	32,274	3.50	112,959
Total	93,445		834,599

4.2 Secondary Benefits of Visitor Recreational Fishing

In order to calculate the net secondary benefits from sportfishing activity it is first necessary to determine the total amount of visitor expenditures made in Canada because of the availability of sportfishing. Expenditures by anglers which would still be made in Canada, even in the absence of sportfishing opportunities, must not be included. For this reason the expenditures of visiting Canadians are not included as secondary benefits as it is reasonable to assume that visiting Canadian anglers would have spent their money elsewhere in the economy, thus no change in net benefits to the Canadian economy would occur although this would certainly impact upon local businesses dependent on the tidal water sportfishery. In addition, the expenditures of visitors from outside Canada who would still have come even if tidal sportfishing opportunities did not exist can not be included as gross benefits. In the questionnaire respondents were asked if sportfishing opportunities did not exist in B.C. would they 1. still have come, 2. still have come but stayed less (and how many days less) or 3. not have come at all. Forty percent of respondents indicated they would not have come. All of the expenditures of these people are considered part of gross secondary benefits. Fourteen percent indicated that they would still have come but would stay an estimated average of 56 percent less days in B.C. Thus 56 percent of the expenditures of this segment of the population are assumed to be the amount that would not have been spent in B.C. in the absence of tidal sportfishing and therefore included in gross secondary benefits. Table 4.2 shows the total 1985 expenditures by visiting non-Canadian anglers that are attributable to sportfishing. These expenditures are the measure of gross secondary benefits to Canada of visitor sportfishing.

The net benefit, or economic value, is the net increase in national income that occurs as a result of angler expenditures directly related to sportfishing. Direct changes to national income are calculated using the Statistics Canada 1979 Inter-Provincial Input/Output model. Wages and salaries are included as net benefits to the economy because unemployment in hospitality related industries was exceedingly high in 1985 and therefore these wages and salaries would not have been paid (individuals would not have been otherwise employed) if these expenditures had not been made. In a fully employed economy wages and salaries would not be considered a net benefit to the economy. Including wages and salaries does overstate the net benefits because some people in the industry have alternative employment opportunities. The extent of the overstatement is not known.

The total secondary benefits from visitor sportfishing are $15.72 million (Table 4.3). The major component of secondary benefits is wages and salaries, at $8.9 million.

The total value of visitor sportfishing in British Columbia is the sum of both primary and secondary benefits or $25.57 million in 1985.

5. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF VISITOR SPORTFISHING

Expenditures on recreational fishing by visitors to British Columbia have direct and indirect impacts on both the B.C. economy and the Canadian economy as a whole. Direct impacts refer to the employment and income generated in businesses providing goods and services directly to anglers. Indirect impacts are defined as employment and income generated in other industries by the expenditures of those businesses which provide goods and services to anglers. Indirect impacts also include the induced impacts created by the re-spending of wages and salaries earned as a result of sportfishing expenditures. The closed version of the Statistics Canada 1979 Inter-Provincial Input-Output Model is used here to estimate income and employment impacts.

Table 4.2

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY NON-CANADIANS
SOLELY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SPORT FISHING IN 1985
($'000)

Package Charter		$19,195
Lodging		1,674
Trailer Parks, Campgrounds		658
Food	- restaurant	1,650
	- groceries	899
	- alcoholic beverages	369
B.C. Travel	- car	485
	- air	554
	- ferry	257
	- other	176
Boat Rental		352
Fishing Supplies		353
Bait		134
Boat Costs	- gas	1,088
	- repairs	319
	- moorage	382
	- other	42
Guide or Charter Services		680
Fish Processing		113
Other		178
Total		$29,558

Table 4.3

SECONDARY BENEFITS OF VISITOR RECREATIONAL FISHING
($'000)

	Direct GDP
Wages and Salaries	8,878
Supplementary Labour Income	359
Net Income Unincorp Business	1,759
Other Operating Surplus	3,473
Commodity Indirect Taxes	761
Other Indirect Taxes	517
Gov't Goods and Services	22
Subsidies	-52
Total	$15,717

Total expenditures by visiting tidal anglers in British Columbia are estimated to have been $72 million in 1985. Of these expenditures $27 million are attributable to visiting Canadians and $45 million to other visitors. Table 5.1 details expenditure estimates by type of spending. Survey respondents were asked about party expenditures on trips that included sportfishing and the number of licenced anglers in the party. Total expenditures on each questionnaire were then divided by the number of licenced anglers to arrive at expenditures per licenced angler. The expenditure data therefore includes expenditures made by, or on behalf of, non-anglers or under 16 unlicenced anglers who are in the sportfishing party. Thus the data provided by the survey includes the expenditures of all parties coming to B.C. who went salt water sportfishing either as the main purpose of the trip or as a recreational activity which was simply a part of the visit. As indicated in section 2.3, 49% of respondents indicated that fishing was the main reason for coming to British Columbia.

The income and employment impacts related to expenditures by visiting anglers are presented in Table 5.2. Direct and indirect impacts are shown for British Columbia and the Canadian economy as a whole and are divided into income and employment impacts for Canadian visitors, non-Canadian visitors and all visitors combined.

In British Columbia there are 1,446.3 person years of direct employment as a result of visiting anglers' expenditures and a further 873.9 person years of indirect employment resulting from expenditures by businesses and employees of businesses which provide goods and services directly to anglers. The income impacts in British Columbia of visitors' expenditures total $78 million, a direct income impact of $34 million and an indirect income impact of $44 million, where income is represented by an overall increase in Gross Domestic Product (wages and salaries + net income of unincorporated business + other operating surpluses + indirect taxes + government goods and services - subsidies). While these figures do not represent the net benefits to society resulting from recreational fishing activities of visiting anglers, they do give some idea of the scope of the industries associated with the recreational pursuits of visiting anglers.

Table 5.1

ESTIMATED TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY VISITING ANGLERS
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1985
($'000)

	Visiting Canadians	Non-Canadians	Total
Charter Packages	15,550	25,147	40,697
Lodging	1,803	2,812	4,615
Trailer Park	313	1,151	1,464
Food - restaurant	1,726	3,272	4,998
- groceries	848	2,177	3,025
Alcoholic Beverages	608	771	1,379
B.C. Travel - car	1,451	1,115	2,566
- air	902	836	1,738
- ferry	394	806	1,200
- other	184	397	581
Boat Rentals	597	703	1,300
Fishing Supplies	397	717	1,114
Bait	151	215	366
Boat costs - gas	353	2,464	2,817
- repairs	165	578	743
- moorage	199	705	904
- other	40	103	143
Guide or charter service	683	1,106	1,789
Fish processing	101	185	286
Other	180	372	552
Total	26,645	45,632	72,277

Table 5.2

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IMPACTS OF EXPENDITURES
BY VISITING TIDAL RECREATIONAL ANGLERS IN 1985

	Canadian Visitors	Non-Canadian Visitors	Total
Employment[1] in B.C.			
Direct	537.5	908.8	1,446.3
Indirect	325.4	548.5	873.9
Total	862.9	1,457.3	2,320.2
Employment[1] in Canada (total including B.C.)			
Direct	549.8	935.8	1,485.6
Indirect	568.9	966.6	1,535.5
Total	1,118.7	1,902.4	3,021.1
Income in B.C. ($'000)			
Direct	12,798	21,449	34,247
Indirect	16,221	27,420	43,641
Total	29,019	48,869	77,888
Income in Canada (total including B.C.)($'000)			
Direct	13,254	22,361	35,615
Indirect	29,401	50,193	79,594
Total	42,655	72,554	115,209

[1] Paid Employment in Person Years

6. SUMMARY

The 1985 Visitors Sportfishing Survey obtained information about the sportfishing activities of visitors to B.C. There were 93,445 licenced visiting anglers in the 1984 licence year. The majority of visiting anglers come from Alberta and Washington State.

Visiting anglers fished an estimated total of 602,383 angler days and caught 313,800 salmon. At the same time, they made expenditures which had a considerable impact on the Canadian economy. Visitors total sportfishing expenditures totalled $72 million in 1985, and generated 2,320 direct and indirect person years of employment and $78 million worth of direct and indirect income impacts in British Columbia.

Visitor sportfishing has direct and indirect benefits for Canadians. The direct benefits consist of the fun and excitement that visiting Canadians receive from sportfishing, valued at $9.02 million, and the revenue from licence sales, $834,600. The indirect benefits of sportfishing consist of the net increase in national income generated by the sportfishing related expenditures of non-Canadian anglers. These amount to $15.72 million. Combining direct and indirect benefits, the total value to Canadians of non-resident sportfishing was $25.57 million in 1985.

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APPENDIX A

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Fisheries and Oceans / Pêches et Océans

Visitor Sportfishing Survey

Canada

1. How many visits to British Columbia did you make in this past licence year (April 1985-March 1986) which included fishing in B.C. Tidal waters?

_____ visit(s)

2. For each visit, please indicate:

- the number of people in your party
- the number of B.C. Tidal waters licence holders in your party
- the number of people fishing in your party aged 15 or under
- the total number of days spent in B.C. for each visit.

	People in party	Tidal waters Licence holders in party	Anglers aged 15 or under in party	Days spent in B.C.
Visit 1				
Visit 2				
Visit 3				
Visit 4				
Visit 5				

3. What was your main reason for coming to British Columbia? (Please check one only)

☐ Visiting friends and relatives
☐ Fishing
☐ Business
☐ General vacation
☐ Other _____

4. Please indicate how your decision to come to B.C. was affected by the availability of Tidal Waters sportfishing (please check one only)

If there were no Tidal sportfishing available in B.C.:

☐ I would still have visited B.C. and substituted other activities.
☐ I would still have visited but would not have stayed as long (I would have stayed _____ days less).
☐ I would not have come at all.

5. If you could catch any species of fish available in B.C., which would you prefer?

☐ chinook (king, spring)
☐ coho
☐ any salmon
☐ halibut
☐ lingcod
☐ rockfish
☐ crab
☐ clams
☐ other _____

6. Did you use the services of a fishing guide while sportfishing in B.C. tidal waters this past year?

☐ Yes
☐ no

7. How did you originally find out about Tidal sportfishing in B.C.?

☐ travel agent
☐ friends or relatives
☐ magazine advertising
☐ local advertising while visiting B.C.
☐ other _____

8. Please fill in the following table, even if you and your party caught no fish. Instructions for filling out the table are given below.

MONTH	AREA	DAYS	NO OF PEOPLE	CHINOOK	COHO	OTHER SALMON	OTHER FISH		SHELLFISH	
							number	type	number	type
August	13	4	3	6	3	1	2	lingcod		
August	14	3	3	0	0	0			3	crab

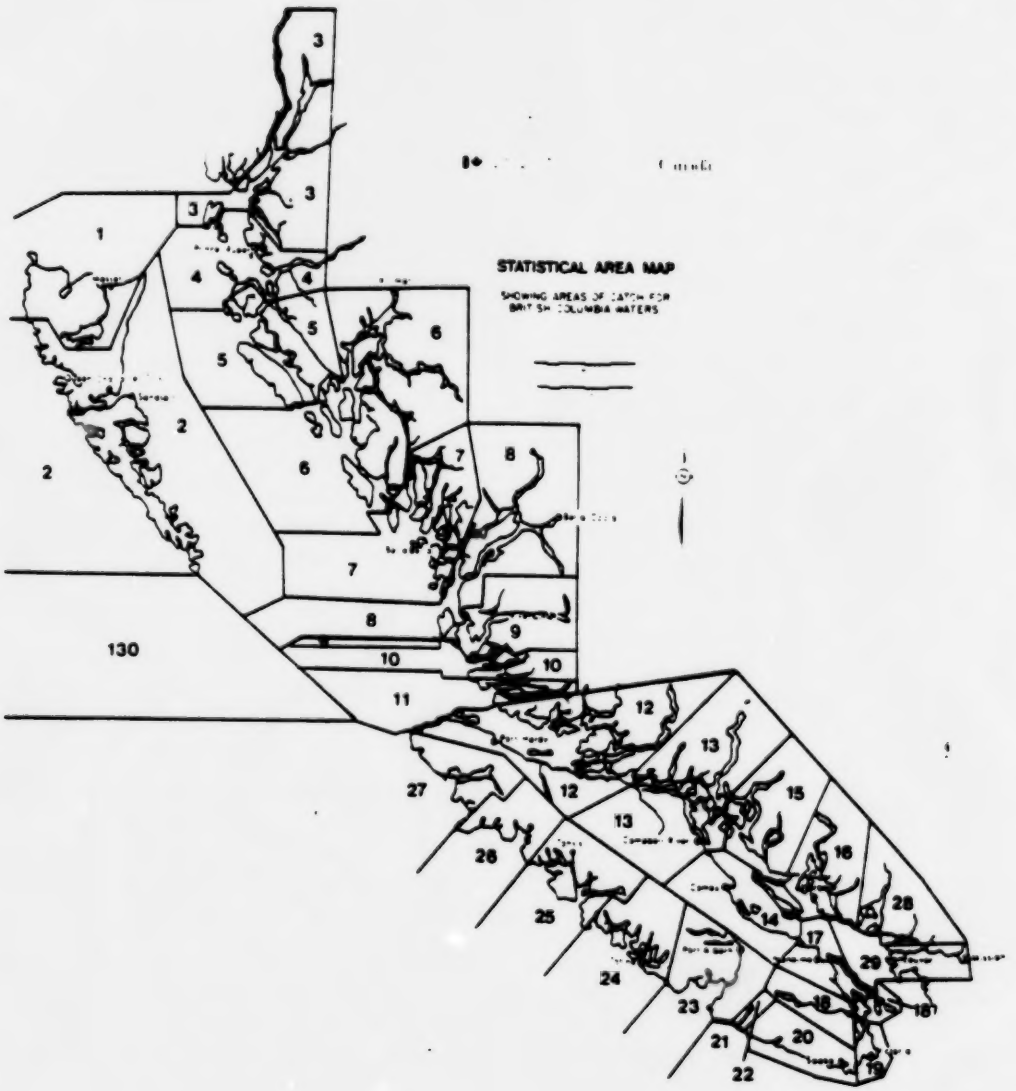
Month: Record the month(s) you personally fished in B.C. Tidal waters in the 1985/86 licence year (April 1985 through March 1986).

Area: Refer to the enclosed map of Fisheries statistical areas (opposite page), locate the area where you were fishing, and record the corresponding area number. If you fished in more than one area in the month, use a separate line for each area fished, and record the appropriate information for those areas on separate lines.

Days Fished: Record the days you personally fished in each area in each month, **including the days where nothing was caught.**

Number of People Fishing: Record the number of people, including yourself, who actually fished.

Catch: In the appropriate column, record the total number of fish caught by the fishing party (do not include fish that were released).


STATISTICAL AREA MAP
SHOWING AREAS OF CATCH FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS
130

- 5 -

9. Did you purchase any "package" sportfishing trips, tours or outings to fish in B.C. Tidal waters in 1985/86 (for example, fly-in fishing camps or charter services where the price included transportation, lodging, food, tackle, bait, etc.)?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, what was the total price (Cdn $'s) of the package? $_____

10. Excluding package trips, please estimate below the amount of money (in Canadian dollars) your party spent in B.C. on trips that included sportfishing in the 1985/86 licence year (April 1985-Mar. 1986):

1.	Lodging (hotel, motel, cottage rental, etc.)	Cdn. $_____
2.	Trailer Park (campground fees)	$_____
3.	Food - restaurant meals & snacks	$_____
	- groceries	$_____
	- alcoholic beverages	$_____
4.	Travel Costs within B.C. - car	$_____
	- air	$_____
	- ferry	$_____
	- other	$_____
5.	Boat Rentals	$_____
6.	Fishing Supplies (tackle, rod, lures, etc.)	$_____
7.	Bait	$_____
8.	Household owned boat cost - gas	$_____
	- repairs	$_____
	- moorage	$_____
	- other	$_____
9.	Guide or Charter services (not included in question 9 on package trips)	$_____
10.	Fish processing (canning, smoking, etc.)	$_____
11.	Other (Specify) _____	$_____

- 6 -

11. How many trips did you make to B.C. in the previous (1984/85) licence year that included Tidal water sport fishing?

_____ trip(s)

12. Did you purchase more than B.C. tidal waters sportfishing licence in 1985/86 (for example more than one 1-day licence)?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, how many? _____

13. Did you also purchase a B.C. provincial freshwater fishing licence during 1985?

☐ Yes ☐ No

14. Did you personally sportfish in your home province (state) this past year?

☐ Yes ☐ No

15. Please feel free to comment on your fishing experience in B.C. Tidal waters and indicate how it could have been improved.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX B

1985 Non-Resident Sportfishing Survey

Comments - Summarized

46 - Fishing: excellent
37 - Fishing: good
23 - Fishing: fair
64 - Fishing: poor

67 - Residents: positive

74 - General trip: excellent
211 - General trip: good
5 - General trip: fair
2 - General trip: poor

66 - Area: positive

9 - Weather: good
1 - Weather: fair
9 - Weather: poor

Facilities

7 - Good hotel/motel accommodations
13 - Facilities: excellent
1 - Facilities: good
- Bella Bella
4 - Facilities: poor
- better showers
- need to be cleaned up
1 - More facilities suited to handicapped
1 - More information re: facilities for those with a boat
1 - Motorhome facilities are too expensive
1 - Not enough camping facilities
1 - Need larger campgrounds
1 - Campground fees are reasonable
1 - Campgrounds are very dusty
2 - More parking facilities for recreational vehicles
- in Bamfield
- in Campbell River
1 - More boat ramps/launch ramps
1 - More boat rental facilities
1 - Need motor rental facilities
6 - More overnight moorage
1 - Need wharfs for shore fishing

Charters and Guides

20 - Guides: positive
13 - Guides: negative
7 - Guides need more experience
2 - Guides lacked courtesy
5 - Guides were expensive/overpriced
1 - Guides should be trained and certified in boatmanship
1 - Guides and charter services should all have radios to summon help when necessary
1 - Guides should be carefully screened

2 - Boat charters are expensive
8 - Charter service: excellent
- Uculet
3 - Charter service: poor
1 - Charter staff were not helpful
1 - Let charter staff catch fish and give a fish to those clients who don't catch any fish
1 - Should offer charters for one person, or arrange that they can join another group
1 - Have a halibut package trip
1 - Have a tuna package trip
1 - Offer more fishing packages
1 - There is a lack of guides and fishing tours
1 - Charters and guides should post currency exchange rate

Limits

2 - Lower limits
1 - Limits should be cut in half
1 - Eliminate daily limit
1 - Increase total daily limit
10 - Increase possession limit
4 - Limits are reasonable
1 - Should have a yearly limit for out-of-town anglers
1 - More catch and release
1 - Rivers Inlet should become catch/release area with a limit of 2 fish, 40 lbs or greater
1 - Limits should be the same throughout the whole area - there seems to be a great deal of confusion as to the different limits in the different areas

Salmon Fishing Regulations

1 - Checked frequently
8 - Increase patrol to enforce fishing rules and limits
1 - Regulations are fair
1 - Regulation of sport and commercial fishing seems to be improved
1 - Have local regulation changes readily available
2 - Regulation guide book is unclear, limits are unclear and types of fish are unclear
3 - Regulations and limits should be set and in writing by April 1

Closures and Enhancement

14 - Department of Fisheries doing a great job
1 - Logging industry should be made accountable for log mess in spawn areas
2 - Sewage disposal is disastrous
1 - Clear small streams, eliminate stream pollution
2 - Clean up program for air and water
3 - Stiffer penalties for littering and polluting
5 - Close fishing to rebuild stocks
7 - More fish hatcheries
1 - Excellent hatcheries program
5 - Keep nets out of river system
3 - Better shellfish contamination control
1 - More information on restricted shellfish area
1 - More personnel needed to check for red tide
1 - Fishing has improved over the last five years
5 - Fish stocks have decreased
1 - Stop herring fishing
3 - Advanced warning when areas are to be closed
1 - Too many restricted areas

Licence

3 - Licence cost: high
2 - Licence cost: reasonable
2 - Licence cost: low
6 - More licence sales outlets
    - outlets are not readily available
3 - Prefer licencing boat
1 - 5-day licence for the 5-day fly in fishing trips
1 - Licence range should be longer - perhaps 10 day
1 - Licence should be available in the U.S.A.
2 - Eliminate licence fee
1 - Additional fees for certain types of fish is keeping fishermen away

Commercial Fishing

2 - Reduce commercial catch limits
20 - Restrict/limit commercial fishing
3 - Commercial nets/fishing affect the fish caught in area, should be stopped until stocks increase
1 - Nets should be limited to open ocean only
3 - Commercial fishermen are not friendly & lack courtesy
2 - Areas commercially overfished
2 - Commercial fishing vessels are a hazard to the sport and pleasure boats

Information

7 - More information on good salmon catch locations, times and fishing methods
1 - Make topographical maps more accessible
2 - More information on limits
7 - More frequently updated red tide information
1 - Fishing updates on radio
1 - Tourist information center available with accommodations and rentals available

Costs

2 - Fishing costs: high
12 - General costs: high
3 - General costs: reasonable
5 - Ferry costs: high
1 - Ferry costs: reasonable
2 - Gas cost: too high
1 - Food prices: high
1 - Liquor prices: high

General Comments

3 - Ferry service was great
2 - Ferry workers has a poor attitude, unfriendly
2 - Customs should not prohibit the importation of food for personal consumption
1 - Ferry wait is too long
2 - Customs and Canadian officials were helpful and courteous
1 - Fisheries was helpful
1 - DFO officers should be in a uniform when checking boats
9 - RCMP/border officials/ferry officials were rude and discourteous
1 - More people might come if customs was eased
3 - Need customs at Bamfield
1 - More security at government docks against theft
1 - Should give out surveys with licence
1 - Restaurant food is poor
2 - Restaurant staff were unfriendly
2 - Too many people fishing
1 - Anyone using a boat should have to take a boat safety course
4 - Seals were a problem
1 - Better roads
2 - Have a canning plant available
1 - Do not allow over fishing by Native Indians.